

that the formula needs to be revised so that it is more of a threat-based formula.

We worked very hard to come up with a compromise on the committee. We maintained the minimum that each State would get to ensure that every State can respond to its preparedness needs. But we also rewrote the formula in recognition of the fact that some areas of our country, some States, are indeed high-threat areas.

This legislation represents a careful balance that reflects the membership of our committee, which includes both large-State Senators, such as Senator LEVIN of Michigan, and small-State Senators, such as Senator CARPER of Delaware. Senator LEVIN, in particular, I recognize for his very hard work on revising the formula. As I said—and I see members of the leadership on the floor—we will not debate this at length tonight. I did want to send the amendment to the desk.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I am prepared to join with Senator COLLINS and Senator CARPER in introducing this amendment, and Senator CARPER played a very active role on the committee, along with Senators COLLINS, LEVIN, and other members in devising this very balanced approach to this controversial question of the Homeland Security grant formula. It does reflect the reality of the current terrorist threat, that there are some places that are a higher probability because they contain more potential targets, or because they are just big, prominent cities. But the fact is, when you are dealing with an enemy—and we have seen this around the world—that will strike at the most vulnerable, undefended targets, not caring about consequences to human life, whoever it is—children in schools, buses, trains, families, et cetera—in some sense, every American is endangered and every community is endangered. Therefore, every State deserves some proportion of these Homeland Security grants.

That balance has been struck very well, I think, in this amendment, which is the bill our committee reported out earlier. So I look forward to debating this and hopefully passing it with strong support in the coming days.

I want to say two more things before I yield the floor. First, we now have, I believe, three amendments that have been filed this afternoon. This is good news. There will be a lot of amendments on this bill, and I am sure we will be on the bill for a considerable number of days. One of our colleagues said we might be on this for weeks or months. I prefer to speak in terms of days or hours, as Senator REID prefers. But it is good we have these three amendments offered and hopefully we will go to a vote on one or maybe two of them tomorrow and begin to move forward on this proposal. That is good news.

Secondly, I am delighted to ask unanimous consent to add Senator

DURBIN of Illinois as a cosponsor to the underlying bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, Senator DURBIN is a member of the Governmental Affairs Committee. He made some very significant contributions to this bill, which we will discuss in more detail during the debate on information technology systems of our Government when it comes to dealing with national security intelligence and the board that the bill creates to guarantee while we are improving the security of our people in an age of terrorism that their liberty continues to be protected as well.

I am grateful Senator DURBIN has joined us as a cosponsor. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority whip.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, we are not in a quorum call, are we?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We are not.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 2004

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9:45 a.m., Tuesday, September 28. I further ask that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved, and the Senate then begin a period for morning business for up to 60 minutes, with the first 30 minutes under the control of the majority leader or his designee and the final 30 minutes under the control of the Democratic leader or his designee; provided that following morning business, the Senate resume consideration of S. 2845, the intelligence reform bill. I further ask unanimous consent that the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. for the weekly party luncheons.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, tomorrow, following morning business, the Senate will resume consideration of the intelligence reform bill. I would like to say to Chairman COLLINS and Ranking Member LIEBERMAN, I think they had a good debate today and have gotten a good start, and we will continue the amending process tomorrow. The chairman and ranking member will be here to work through any amendments, and we hope to have them begin to be offered tomorrow. We encourage all Senators to contact the bill managers as early as possible and see if we can move forward on this very important legislation which the majority leader and the Democratic leader wish us to finish before we go home for the elections.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come be-

fore the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order, following the remarks of Senator SNOWE or any other remarks of the chairman of the committee.

Mr. REID. I ask that be amended to the chairman and ranking member.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I yield the floor.

MORNING BUSINESS

CUMBERLAND VALLEY NATIONAL BANK

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the Cumberland Valley National Bank on its one hundredth anniversary as a premiere financial institution in the heart of southeastern Kentucky.

On October 1, 1904, the East Bernstadt Banking Company, as it was known then, opened its doors with capital stock of \$15,000. Within 8 years their capital stock had jumped to \$25,000 and they underwent their first name change, to the First National Bank. This was just the beginning of several expansions and name changes.

In spite of the closing of major coal mining operations in East Bernstadt, the First National Bank remained quite successful and moved from East Bernstadt to the Catching Building in London, becoming, ironically, the Second National Bank of London. In the years that followed, their capital stock continued to rise. By 1951, the bank reached a milestone with \$100,000 in capital stock. In 1959, the Second National Bank opened its first branch location, the North London Branch and added a third location in 1974. Because it was able to establish itself as one of the premiere banking institutions in Laurel County, the bank decided to change its name again, this time to its current name the Cumberland Valley National Bank.

Today, the Cumberland Valley National Bank has twenty locations to serve the people of Laurel County. While the bank has changed its name several times over the last 100 years, it has never changed the impeccable service it provides its customers. This is due in large part to the hundreds of former and current employees who have strived to make this bank a cornerstone of Laurel County.

Today I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the Cumberland Valley National Bank, the largest locally owned bank in southeastern Kentucky, for its one hundred years of business. I wish them another one hundred years of success.

SECURITY FOR JUSTICES—S. 2742

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of S. 2742, which is a short but important piece of legislation that Senator HATCH